

Borough of Dukinfield



Annual Report
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
FOR THE YEAR 1937

W. H. Priestnall & Sons, Borough Printing Works, Dukinfield.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Acts, Bye-laws and Regulations	44, 57
Annual Report	5
Ambulance Facilities	11
Area of District	8
Atmospheric Pollution	16, 52
Bacteriological Work	14, 54
Bakehouses	46
Births and Birth Rates	9, 40A
Clinics and Treatment Centres	11
Closet Accommodation	16, 46
Dairies and Cowsheds	46, 55
Deaths and Death Rates, Causes of Death ... 9. 34. 38. 40A	
Diseases of Animals Acts	55
Disinfection	22, 45
Disinfestation	53
Drainage and Sewerage	16, 52
Factories and Workshops, etc.	41
Farms	54
General Provisions of Health Services for the Area	11
Hospital Facilities	11, 22
Housing and Housing Statistics	5, 17, 48
Infantile Mortality	9, 10, 36
Infectious Diseases	6, 22
Infection Transmitted at the Hairdressers ..	6
Inspection and Supervision of Food	20 55
Immunisation	6, 24
Isolation Hospital	22
Maternity and Child Welfare	11
Milk Supply	20, 53
Offensive Trades	56
Overcrowding	8, 51
Population	5
Public Cleansing	16, 48
Rateable Value	8
Rats and Mice Destruction Act	46
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area	13
Sanitary Inspection of the District	45
Sanitary Inspector's Report	44
Schools	16
Smoke Abatement	16
Staff	4
Statistics—Vital	9
Social Conditions	8
Tuberculosis	28, 31
Vaccination	23
Water Supply	13

STATISTICAL TABLES.

	Page
Deaths—Causes of and Ages at	35
From Infectious Diseases	32, 39
List of Deaths belonging to this Borough	34
Infantile Mortality—Causes of	36, 37
Infectious Diseases—Notifications of	33
Inspections of Factories, Workshops & Workplaces	41
List of Houses in Clearance Areas	17
Milk Samples—Analysis of	54
Tuberculosis	28, 30

Health Committee

Chairman : THE MAYOR (Councillor A. Bown)

Deputy Chairman : Councillor W. Cooke.

Alderman A. Ashton.

„ J. Jackson.

Councillor F. D. Ashton.

„ N. T. Ashton.

„ T. Ashton.

„ W. Broadbent.

„ H. Brown.

„ C. N. Fitton.

„ G. Hinchliffe.

„ J. Kenworthy.

„ T. Marler.

„ G. R. Marshall.

„ J. Pemberton

„ E. R. Sanders.

„ S. Shirley.

„ A. E. Taylor.

Public Health Officers and Staff

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer:

COLIN STARKIE,

M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., B.Sc., D.P.H.

Ophthalmic Surgeon:

W. E. LAWSON,

M.B., D.P.H.

School Dental Officer:

J. C. PAYNE,

L.D.S.

Consulting Orthopædic Surgeon:

H. POSTON,

M.B., M.Ch.

School Nurses:

S. V. DAVIES,

S.R.N.

H. M. THOMAS,

S.C.M.

Masseuse:

M. BREARLEY,

C.S.M.M.G.

Sanitary Inspector; also Inspector under the Contagious Diseases of Animals Acts; Certified Inspector of Meat and other Foods:

LESLIE BUCKLEY,

Cert.S.I.B., A.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., Coll.Tech.San.Cert.(Manch.).

Chief Clerk to Public Health Department:

JOHN ASTIN.

Junior—SIDNEY HEYWOOD.

*Consultant Bacteriologist, Public Health Laboratory,
Manchester:*

Prof. M. B. MAITLAND.

Consultant Veterinary Inspector:

F. T. BLAKEMORE,

M.R.C.V.S.

Water Engineer:

M. T. B. WHITSON,

B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.

Sewage Works Manager:

H. TAYLOR,

M.I.S.P.

REPORT

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Dukinfield.

June, 1938.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Dukinfield.*

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Fifth Annual Report upon the Health and Sanitary circumstances of the Borough of Dukinfield.

I would call your particular attention to the following points:—

Population.

The Registrar-General's Estimate of the resident population shows a decrease of nearly two hundred persons (see p. 8).

Housing.

Demolition Orders for 246 buildings have been confirmed (see page 17).

Malnutrition.

Over 25 per cent. of the school children were found to be below the optimum standard of health.

Infectious Diseases.

There were more cases of scarlet fever notified than of any other disease.

Pneumonia and tuberculosis caused 30 of the 40 deaths from notifiable infectious diseases.

Diphtheria was notified in 37 cases and caused six deaths, all of which could have been prevented by timely immunisation.

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

During the period that immunisation has been offered free of charge to all children from twelve months to 15 years of age, 1,153 children have been protected against diphtheria. Not one of these children has developed diphtheria, but, during the year in the population not immunised, there have occurred 37 cases of diphtheria and six of these have died. (See page 33.)

Infection Transmitted at the Hairdressers.

A matter which appears to receive very little attention is the sterilisation or disinfection of the combs, scissors and hairbrushes in the hairdressers' rooms. It appears almost the exception for a hairdresser to place his instrument and brushes in a disinfectant solution between use on his client's head. It is rarely that the combs or scissors are washed after use on each client. The usual procedure seems to be, to place the comb and scissors in the outer pocket of the hairdresser and leave them there until required.

On consideration, it will be understood that this is a very unhygienic practice, since it facilitates the spread of several very prevalent conditions, e.g., pityriasis, i.e., "scurf," which is a disease due to a germ, ringworm, impetigo and vermin.

It is unpleasant to think of the filthy diseases waiting to be contracted from unwashed and unsterilised hairdressers' implements.

Commending the main body of the report to your earnest attention, I wish to record my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their encouragement and consideration.

I also wish to thank my staff and fellow officials for their help and co-operation in furthering the improvement of Public Health in this Borough.

I am,

Yours obediently,

COLIN STARKIE.

SECTION A.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

Area: 1,723 acres.

Registrar-General's Estimate of Resident Population, 1937:
18,830.

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1937, according to Rate
Book): 5,726.

Rateable Value: £72,163.

Sum represented by a penny rate: £279 12s. 10d.

Social Conditions.

The most important change in social conditions is the improvement in employment. It is estimated that there are about 10% of the employable population at present unable to obtain employment. Six years ago five times the above number were unemployed.

Overcrowding.

The completion of 92 new houses by the Corporation, and of 33 by private enterprise has helped in some way to alleviate the problem of overcrowding, but some time will have to elapse before sufficient houses have been built to remove the problem entirely.

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

	Total.	M.	F.
Live Births—Legitimate ...	264	146	118
Illegitimate ...	9	5	4

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population—14.50.

Stillbirths—9.

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births—31.91.

Deaths—270.

Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population—14.34.

Deaths from Puerperal Causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar-General's short list)—0.

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
No. 29 Puerperal Sepsis	1	3.55
No. 30 Other Puerperal Causes	—	—
	—	—
Total	1	3.55

Deaths of all Infants under one year of age—13.

Deaths of Illegitimate Infants under one year—0.

Death Rates of Infants under one year of age—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	47.62
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	49.24
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	—
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	39
„ „ Measles (all ages)	0
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)... ..	1
„ „ Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	0

Note on Infantile Mortality Rate and Maternity and Child Welfare.

Two hundred and seventy-three children were born alive in Dukinfield during 1937, and of these 13 died, giving an Infantile Mortality Rate of 47.62, as compared with that for England and Wales as a whole of 58, and with the average Borough Rate for the last ten years of 70.9.

With an Infantile Mortality Rate as low as 47.62, and so much below the Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales, it is impossible to overlook the fact that only 273 births have been dealt with. This means that a low Infantile Mortality Rate is of little statistical significance and must be greatly influenced by the laws of chance. It is unlikely that this low rate will recur regularly, but if it does so it will be of much greater significance than this single year's figure.

It is of importance that there is a general trend for the Infantile Mortality Rate to become less each year as shown by the rates for the last 36 years (see page 36).

The co-operation between the Maternity and Child Welfare work and other services remains unaltered.

The Effect of Unemployment on Children.

As noted elsewhere there is less unemployment in the district than there has been for the last six years, but the state of nutrition of the children is not satisfactory.

Over 1% were badly nourished, and 24% showed slightly subnormal nutrition.

This malnutrition is made much worse by lack of adequate rest from which so many children suffer.

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services for the Area

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

The following provisions of the Public Health Service have remained unaltered:—

- (a) Laboratory facilities.
- (b) Ambulance facilities.
- (c) Nursing in the home.
- (d) Hospitals: Public and Voluntary.
- (e) Midwifery and Maternity Services.
- (f) Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The Report for 1934 dealt fully with this service and there remains little to add.

Dental treatment is available at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre for mothers and infants, on the third Tuesday in each month, at the request of either parents or doctors.

Ante-Natal Service.

Number of Dukinfield patients attending Ashton	
Infirmary Ante-Natal Clinic	9
Total Number of attendances	16
Number of Dukinfield patients receiving Free Milk	
or other nourishment	48
Number of Dukinfield patients who received Dental	
Treatment	25
Number of Dukinfield patients attended ante-natally by	
their private practitioners under the County Scheme	97

Maternity and Child Welfare.

1. Total number of attendances at the Centre during the year ended 31st December, 1937.
 - (a) By children under one year of age 2244
 - (b) By children between one year and five years ... 3156
2. Total number of children who attended the Centre for *the first time* during the year.
 - (a) By children under one year 172
 - (b) By children between one year and five years ... 13
3. Total number of children who were in attendance at the Centre *at the end* of the year.
 - (a) By children under one year 133
 - (b) By children between one year and five years ... 164
4. Number of children aged 2—5 years receiving dental treatment 17
5. Number of children 0—1 year receiving free milk ... 25

„	„	1—5 years	„	„	„	...	18
„	„	nursing mothers	„	„	„	...	5
6. Particulars of treatment for children 0—5 years.
 - (a) Number of children referred to Hyde for Ultra Violet Ray Therapy 19
 - (b) Number of children referred to Hyde for Orthopædic Treatment 6
7. Number of patients entering Ashton Infirmary or Hyde Maternity Home for Confinement ... 27

Home Helps.

Number of applications made	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„	„	granted	...	...	...	...	1

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

REPORT ON THE WATER SUPPLY TO
DUKINFIELD DURING THE YEAR 1937.

The water supply to Dukinfield is derived from the millstone-grit of the Pennine range of hills, which lie about five miles to the east of the town.

Analyses of the water prior to filtration show it to be typically moorland-derived. All pollutive indices are very low and the following bacteriological analysis made on the 29th August, 1937, of the raw water taken from Brushes Reservoir gives an indication of its purity.

Sample: Brushes Reservoir. Raw Water Main Tap

Date: 29th August, 1937.

Results of Examination.

Organisms growing on nutrient agar cultivated for three days at 22° C. per 1 c.c. of water 1

Organisms growing on nutrient agar cultivated for two days at 37° C. per 1 c.c. of water 2

Bacillus Coli Communis.

Found in —
Not found in ... 100 c.c.

B. Enteritidis Sporogenes.

Found in —
Not found in ... 100 c.c.

This analysis is not given in order to prove that the water is at all times pure, but to show that it is potentially safe for domestic use.

All water passed to the town for consumption is filtered by means of Bell's Pressure Mechanical Filters. These filters are properly housed and maintained by men trained to make simple chemical tests relative to combined alkalinity, free acidity, pH value and colour. Daily reports are forwarded to central offices for inspection, and it is possible by means of this information to maintain a constant check on the efficiency of the plants. Fortnightly samples of water taken from three points in the district of supply are forwarded to the Committee's Analyst, J. Dillwyn Joseph, A.I.C., who reports on the pH value, colour, free acidity, combined alkalinity, presence of metals (lead, copper, etc.), silica SiO_2 and manganese (Mn).

Bacteriological samples are examined by the Analyst every month, and during the year 1937, 24 samples have been reported upon with the following results:—

	Average of 24 samples. Lowest. Highest.		
1. Organisms growing on nutrient agar cultivated for 3 days at 20° C. per 1 c.c. of water	... .. 72	1	434
2. Organisms growing on nutrient agar cultivated for 2 days at 37° C. per 1 c.c. of water	... .. 1.5	0	5
3. Bacillus Coli Communis.			
Found in 25 c.c. 1 sample	—	—	—
Found in 100 c.c. 1 sample	—	—	—
Not found in 100 c.c. ... 22 samples	—	—	—
4. B. Enteritidis Sporogenes.			
Found in —	—	—	—
Not found in 24 samples	—	—	—

Catchment Areas.

As explained above, all water is obtained from moorland areas. The Waterworks Committee's policy during the past ten years has consisted of removing all possible sources of contamination from these areas. To this end Bill o' Jacks tavern, famous in the history of the Yorkshire moorlands, was closed during the year 1937, and the buildings demolished. Much public feeling was shown when the Committee's intention was made known, but this has been met by statements in the Press which have satisfied the critics of this so-called vandalism.

The only remaining farm on the catchment areas will be vacated in March, 1938, and the buildings removed.

Distribution.

A large proportion of the water distributed in Dukinfield passes directly into distribution mains from a covered service reservoir at Brushes filter house.

Dukinfield Higher reservoir of 35,000,000 gallons capacity acts as a balancing reservoir to a part of the low-lying areas.

No difficulties have been experienced during the year with regard to quantity of water available, although the rainfall was five inches less than the long period average.

The quantity of water supplied in Dukinfield for the year ending March 25th, 1937, was:—

	Galls.
(1) For domestic purposes	122,372,700
(2) For trade purposes	18,517,300
(3) For trade purposes (waste water from disused gathering grounds)	9,049,900
	<hr/>
Total ...	149,939,900

Drainage and Sewerage.

During the year ended 31st March, 1938, the renovation of the percolating filters was continued, and there have been no complaints of nuisance arising from the works.

The volume of sewage fully treated (excluding storm water treatment) was 867,327,000 gallons. This is a fall of over one million gallons as compared with the year ending 31st March, 1937.

It should be noted, however, that the rainfall during the year was very low indeed as compared with previous years.

Rainfall (measured at works) during the year
ended 31st March, 1937, was 34.5 inches

Rainfall (measured at works) during the year
ended 31st March, 1938, was 24.3 inches

Closet Accommodation.

Number of fresh water closets	6,336
Number of waste water closets	1,360
Number of privy middens	20
Number of pail closets	23
Number of conversions during 1937 .	15

Public Cleansing.

This work is carried out by the Cleansing Department.

Smoke Abatement.

No action was taken during the year.

Schools.

The remarks made in the previous Annual Report are still pertinent.

SECTION D.

HOUSING

(See also Sanitary Inspector's Report. Page 44.)

As a result of enquiries made by the Ministry of Health on representations of houses being unfit for human habitation, Demolition Orders made by the Council were confirmed.

The Enquiry held in 1935 resulted in the Demolition Order for 64 houses situated in the Nelson Street district being confirmed on the 6th January, 1936.

As a result of a further Enquiry, held on the 12th May, 1936, on Areas 3 and 4, it was known on the 29th July, 1936, that the Demolition Order for 115 houses situated in the Wharf Street area had been confirmed.

The Enquiry held on the 6th April, 1937, resulted in the Demolition Orders for the remaining condemned houses being confirmed, bringing the total of condemned houses to the end of 1937 up to 425, situated as follows:—

Central Ward.

Area No. 1. 3—33 Nelson Street.

Area No. 2. 6—34 Nelson Street.
 5—25 Pitt Street.
 2— 6 Pitt Street.
 1— 9 Waterloo Street.
 2—20 Waterloo Street.
 1— 5 Water Street.
 2— 8 Bow Street.

Area No. 3. 9—35 Cooper Street.
 2—26 Leech Street.
 1—25 Leech Street.
 44—84 Wharf Street.
 1 and 3 Furnace Street.

- Area No. 4. 1—17 Sykes Street.
 2 and 4/6 Furnace Street.
 2 and 3 Snowden's Yard.
 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16,
 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21 Tenhouses.
 4—40 Wharf Street.
 99 and 101 Crescent Road.
- Area No. 5. 3— 7 Peel Court.
- Area No. 6. 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 Fern Place.
 8 and 10 Francis Street.
 44—48 Taylor Street.
- Area No. 7. 1 and 2 Lee's Court.
 1 Howard's Court.
- Area No. 8. 1—11 Hadfield's Row.
- Area No. 9. 27—37 Wharf Street.
 2— 8 Hill Street.
- Area No. 10. 9—15 Queen Street.
 1— 4 Back Queen Street.
 1 and 2 Tippings Court.
 1— 5 Jewitt's Court.
- Area No. 11. 1— 3 Whittaker's Court.
- Area No. 12. 1— 3 Drury's Court.
- Area No. 13. 1 and 2 Duke's Place.
- Area No. 14. 1— 4 Raines Place.
- Area No. 15. 1— 3 Binns Yard.
 30—38 Hill Street.
 62—60 Peel Street.
- Area No. 16. 1—17 Wig Street.
- Area No. 17. 8—14 Furnace Street.
 2—14 Lamb Street.
- Area No. 18. 1— 7 Collier's Court.
- Area No. 19. 2 and 3 Newton's Court.

West Ward.

- Area No. 1. 1— 9 Vine Street.
 2— 8 Shannon Street.
 44—48 Church Street.
 10—18 Highfield Street.

- Area No. 2. 1—5 Howe's Court.
1—5 Brook's Court.
- Area No. 3. 1 and 2 Mark's Yard.
- Area No. 4. 1—5 Hopwood Street.
- Area No. 5. 2—12 Stanley Place.

East Ward.

- Area No. 1. 4—7 Rhodes Terrace.
- Area No. 2. 2—5 Harrop's Court.
1 Drinkwater's Court.
1 Harrop's Court.
59 Town Lane.
- Area No. 3. 1 and 2 Davies Court.
- Area No. 4. 2—6 Warburton's Place.
8 and 7 Warburton's Place.
12—13 Warburton's Place.
1—3 Broadrick's Court.
3—25 Park Street.
2, 4, and 1, 3 and 5 Rowland's Court.
102 Town Lane.
- Area No. 5. 1—4 Platt's Court.
- Area No. 6. 2—10 Bates Street.
1—5 Town Lane.
- Area No. 7. 1 and 2 Hall's Yard.
- Area No. 8. 1 and 2 Stopford's Court.
- Area No. 9. 1—4 Wild's Court.
- Area No. 10. 1—8 Cottrell's Buildings.
2 Cottrell Street.
- Area No. 11. 1—3 Cheetham's Yard.
- Area No. 12. 1—13 Pickford Lane.
1—6 Pickford's Court.
- Area No. 13. 1 and 2 Bradley's Yard.
- Area No. 14. 11—19 Wyatt Street.
1—3 Price Street.
- Area No. 15. 2—4 Broadbent Fold, Range Road.
- Area No. 16. Range Cottages, Yew Tree Lane.

SECTION E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food

(This is described fully in the Sanitary Inspector's Report.)
(Page 44 .)

(a) *Milk Supply.*

Number of samples examined bacteriologically ...	4
Number of samples containing tubercle bacilli ...	—
Percentage of samples containing tubercle bacilli .	—

The Cheshire County Council has increased its staff of Veterinary Surgeons, who now undertake the regular sampling of the milk supply in this area.

(b) *Meat and other Foods.*

Amount of meat seized and destroyed ... 18,014 lbs.

(c) *Adulteration. Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.*

The inspection and sampling is carried out by the Cheshire County Council. Their report is as follows:—

18th January, 1938.

Dear Sir,

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

Further to my letter of the 11th instant; I have pleasure in forwarding herein particulars of samples obtained in the Borough of Dukinfield during the year ended 31st December, 1937, and am glad to say that there have been no samples obtained which were adulterated or not up to the required standard of purity.

Name of Sample.	No. obtained.
Almonds Ground	1
Butter	2
Camphorated Oil	1
Castor Oil	2
Cheese, Cheshire	4
Coffee	1
Dripping	1
Epsom Salts	2
Flowers of Sulphur	1
Fynnon Salts	1
Ginger, Ground	1
Honey	1
Lard	3
Lemon Powder	1
Milk	23
Milk, Condensed	2
Sauce	1
Sausages	2
Sugar, Demerara	1
Syrup of Figs	1
Treacle	1
Vinegar, Malt	3
Whisky	3
	—
	59
	—

Yours faithfully,

STACEY HALLARD,

Chief Inspector.

C. Starkie, Esq.,
 Medical Officer of Health,
 Borough of Dukinfield.

(d) Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.

The Chemical analysis of food is undertaken by the Cheshire County Council.

The Bacteriological examination of food would be undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory, University of Manchester.

(e) Nutrition.

The Schools are the most potent agents we possess for the dissemination of knowledge with regard to nutrition.

SECTION F.

Infectious Diseases

The majority of cases of infectious disease are treated at home. Those cases which, in the opinion of the Sanitary Authority, cannot be properly isolated are transferred to the Hyde Isolation Hospital under an arrangement with the Hyde Hospital Authority.

Three beds are reserved for all cases of infectious disease other than smallpox.

There is only one bed reserved for smallpox.

The disinfecting apparatus at the above Hospital is used to disinfect bedding, clothing, etc., and the disinfecting baths are of service when required, *e.g.*, in the disinfection of midwives after attending cases of puerperal fever.

Smallpox.

No case of smallpox was notified in the Borough during the year 1937.

Although there have been no cases of this very infectious disease since 1930, precautions against its recurrence must continue as thoroughly as ever. It is impossible to forecast when smallpox will again invade the district, and since the only known method of preventing smallpox is by vaccination, it is reasonable to urge the importance of this preventive measure on every individual.

Vaccination Return.

A Return of Births, Vaccinations, Insusceptible of Vaccination, Postponement of Vaccination, Conscientious Exemptions from Vaccination, Died Unvaccinated, Removals from District, Illegitimate Births, Stillbirths and Illegitimate Stillbirths, etc., on the Registers for the year 1937, in the Borough of Dukinfield.

Number of Births	...	...	...	185
Number of Exemptions by Statutory Declarations	136			
„ Successful Vaccinations of Above Births	19			
„ Deaths before Vaccination	...	...	...	6
„ Removals from District	...	...	...	12
„ Postponement of Vaccination	...	...	...	12
Total				185
Number of Birth Re-registered under the new Legitimacy Act	...	...	...	2
Number of Successful Vaccinations received during the year 1937 (Irrespective of the dates of birth)	...	...	...	22
Number Insusceptible of Vaccination	...	...	...	—

Diphtheria.

During the last thirty years the incidence of Diphtheria in Dukinfield has been comparatively low, *i.e.*, about six to twelve cases notified yearly.

This freedom from the disease has tended to produce a community which has not come in contact with the diphtheria germ, and which in consequence has tended to become relatively susceptible. It is to be expected that the introduction of a virulent diphtheria germ into such a community will produce a large crop of open cases of diphtheria.

Unfortunately this expectation has been fulfilled in the years 1936 and 1937.

Dukinfield, together with the surrounding districts, has suffered from a small epidemic of diphtheria. Thirty-seven cases of this serious disease were notified, and of these, six died. Thirty-five cases were nursed in hospital and two at home.

In January and February, fourteen cases were notified, the remaining twenty-three out of the thirty-seven cases being scattered throughout the year.

Many cases were proved to be of the extremely dangerous "Gravis Type," and recovered slowly only after the prompt administration of large amounts of antitoxic serum and prolonged careful nursing.

Amount of Diphtheria Antitoxin issued during 1937:—
 124 phials of 8,000 units ... 992,000 units.

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

The Borough Council commenced a scheme of immunisation against diphtheria in April, 1936. By this provision any child from the age of twelve months to fifteen years could receive the immunising injections free of charge.

The Medical Officer of Health was entrusted with the administration of this work, and the Education Committee assisted greatly by putting the School Clinic and Staff at his disposal.

During the first twelve months of this offer by the Council, 752 children received immunising injections. Not one of the children who received the full course of injections has had diphtheria.

No Schick Tests are carried out prior to immunisation.

Method of Immunisation.

1. For children up to and including 10 years of age:—

Two injections are given separated by two-weeks interval. At the first injection 0.2 c.c. of Alum Precipitated Toxoid is given. Two weeks later 0.3 c.c. of A.P.T. is given. From the 4th February, 1938, onwards the second dose of A.P.T. has been increased to 0.5 c.c.

2. For children 11 years and over:—

Three doses of 1 c.c. of Toxoid Antitoxin Floccules are given at intervals of two weeks.

Schick Testing is offered at any time after the elapse of eight weeks since the last injection.

Up to date there have been 560 Schick Tests carried out, with the following results:—

	No. of Schick Tests	No. giving Neg. Reaction.	No. giving Pos. Reaction.
T.A.F.	303	294	9
A.P.T.	243	229	14
F.T.	14	14	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	560	537	23
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

If the majority of children in this Borough were protected from diphtheria, as they could easily be if their parents so wished, much suffering, anxiety and death would be prevented.

Amount of Diphtheria Immunising Serum purchased during the year:—

12	phials	25 c.c. T.A.F.
12	„	1 c.c. A.P.T.
41	„	5 c.c. A.P.T.
102	sets	1 c.c. ea., Schick Test Toxin.

Scarlet Fever.

There have been 63 cases of scarlet fever notified during the year, as compared with 41 cases last year. There were no deaths.

Eighteen of the 63 cases required hospital treatment.

Measles.

The school nurses are notified of the cases of measles on the “forms of non-notifiable diseases,” submitted to them by the head teachers. They visit these cases and advise on

general nursing of the patients, for it must be realised that only by adequate medical, nursing and hygienic care can the debilitating and troublesome sequelæ of enlarged cervical glands, discharging ears and inflammation of the eyes be prevented.

During the year there was one case of measles in this district.

Chickenpox.

This disease occurs in epidemic form in the schools of the town, and because of its close resemblance to smallpox, and the large proportion of children who are unvaccinated, it calls for constant vigilance by the Public Health Staff.

By a similar method of notification as for measles, it was ascertained that there were thirteen cases of chickenpox in the Borough during the year.

Whooping Cough.

Throughout the year 55 cases of whooping cough occurred in the district, with one death.

Erysipelas.

Twelve cases were notified and all recovered. Four cases were nursed in hospital.

Influenza.

Of all the cases which occurred during the year there were 18 notified as "acute influenzal pneumonia."

Pneumonia.

Diseases of the respiratory tract form one of the chief causes of mortality, and the number of deaths in the Borough from pneumonia was 19.

Certain forms of acute pneumonia were made notifiable by the Public Health Disease Regulation, 1927.

The number of cases of acute pneumonia notified during 1937 was 41 (23 acute primary pneumonia and 18 acute influenzal pneumonia).

Number of death and death rates in the last ten years from pneumonia :—

Year.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.	Year.	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.
1927	29	1.45	1933	36	1.86
1928	36	1.80	1934	20	1.04
1929	42	2.10	1935	34	1.80
1930	33	1.65	1936	15	0.79
1931	29	1.65	1937	19	1.01
1932	36	1.86			

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Two cases were notified during the year.

Pemphigus Neonatorum.

No case was notified during the year.

Anterior Poliomyelitis.

No case was notified during the year.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

One death occurred from this disease.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

No case was notified during the year.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

No case was notified during the year.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

No case was notified during the year of puerperal pyrexia or puerperal fever.

In cases of the latter disease the midwife is sent for disinfection, and sterilisation of equipment to the Hyde Infectious Diseases Hospital. She is forbidden to attend any other case until she reports to the Medical Officer of Health and gives satisfactory evidence that such preventative measures have been carried out.

Tuberculosis.

The Medical Officer of Health is required, under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, to keep a register of all persons suffering from Tuberculosis in his area, and to revise the register and send a statement of the numbers on the register to the County Medical Officer of Health every quarter.

The number of persons whose names were on the register on December 31st, 1930 to 1937 respectively, were:—

				Non-			
				Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Total.	
1930	Males ...	...	...	113	68	181	
	Females ...	...	...	93	68	161	
1931	Males ...	...	...	111	70	181	
	Females ...	...	...	90	73	163	
1932	Males ...	...	...	48	25	73	
	Females ...	...	...	35	40	75	
1933	Males ...	...	...	55	25	80	
	Females ...	...	...	37	45	82	
1934	Males ...	...	...	51	26	77	
	Females ...	...	...	39	44	83	
1935	Males ...	...	...	59	31	90	
	Females ...	...	...	43	43	86	
1936	Males ...	...	...	59	33	92	
	Females ...	...	...	46	50	96	
1937	Males ...	...	...	60	29	89	
	Females ...	...	...	42	48	90	
				<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
Sputa	...	...	...	12	69	81	

Tuberculosis. New Cases and Mortality during 1937.

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis occurring in the area during the year 1937. (January 1st to December 31st.)

<i>Age periods</i>	<i>*New Cases</i>				<i>Deaths</i>			
	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-</i>		<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-</i>	
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
0 to 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 10 „ ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 15 „ ...	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
15 to 20 „ ..	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—
20 to 25 „ ...	3	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
25 to 35 „ ...	2	2	—	2	3	2	—	2
35 to 45 „ ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 to 55 „ ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55 to 65 „ ...	1	—	—	—	4	2	—	—
65 and upwards ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total...	12	7	—	4	10	8	—	2

* Including primary notifications and also any other new cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.

Deaths, includes deaths in institutions outside the Borough.

Tuberculosis is a highly dangerous and infectious disease which is capable of being diminished greatly, and eventually of being stamped out altogether.

The two great obstacles to its early extermination are the financial embarrassment and ignorance of so many sufferers.

During the year there were 19 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and four new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified. There were 20 deaths from this disease.

However, the death rate has decreased during recent years due chiefly to improved hygienic conditions and the excellent work of our tuberculosis services.

Death Rates.

1851	-	1860	...	...	2.7
1861	-	1870	...	...	2.5
1871	-	1880	...	...	2.1
1881	-	1885	...	...	1.8
1886	-	1890	...	...	1.6
1921	-	1930	...	...	1.04

The table below gives the number of deaths and tuberculosis death rates for the last 10 years:—

Year.	Estimated Population.	No. of Deaths (all forms).	Tuberculosis Death Rate.	Average Dukinfield Death Rate.
1928	20,000	14	0.70	0.89
1929	20,000	22	1.10	
1930	20,000	16	0.80	
1931	19,309	12	0.62	
1932	19,309	24	1.24	
1933	19,309	15	0.77	0.88
1934	19,010	18	0.94	
1935	18,940	10	0.53	
1936	19,024	21	1.10	
1937	18,830	20	1.06	

Tubercular Meningitis.

One case was notified during the year.

Bovine Tuberculosis.

Bovine Tuberculosis, though not so fatal as the human type, is the cause of a tremendous amount of crippling deformity and prolonged invalidism. It is only by measures which will make illegal the sale of tuberculous milk, and the education of the public meanwhile in the danger of drinking any but that which is safe, that we can hope to eradicate rapidly the cause of surgical tuberculosis.

The only raw milk which can be guaranteed as free from living tuberculosis germs is that which is obtained from Tuberculin Tested herds. Sterilised, boiled or pasteurised milk is also free from these dangerous germs.

None of the four samples of milk taken in this Borough contained virulent tuberculosis germs.

Summary of Infectious Diseases.

There were 178 cases of infectious disease notified as against 156 last year.

The greatest number of cases occurred in the age group 5—15 in which there were 69 cases notified, 44 of these cases being scarlet fever and 20 diphtheria. Of the 178 cases notified, 40 died compared with 36 last year, pneumonia being responsible for 12 and tuberculosis for 18 of these deaths.

Fifty-seven cases were given hospital treatment as compared with 47 last year. (See table page 32.)

Cancer.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of Deaths.</i>	<i>Death Rate.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>No. of Deaths.</i>	<i>Death Rate.</i>
1927	27	1.35	1933	29	1.50
1928	28	1.40	1934	30	1.57
1929	33	1.65	1935	36	1.90
1930	25	1.25	1936	36	1.89
1931	32	1.65	1937	39	2.07
1932	41	2.12			

DUKINFIELD BOROUGH SANITARY DISTRICT.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the Year 1937.

Notifiable Diseases	Cases notified in whole District								Total cases removed to Hospital	Deaths	Percentage of Deaths
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years									
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 & up.			
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup ...	37	0	7	20	10	0	0	0	35	6	16·21
Erysipelas	12	0	0	0	1	1	10	0	4	1	8·3
Scarlet Fever	63	0	8	44	11	0	0	0	18	0	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric Fever ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	19	0	0	1	10	5	2	1	0	18	94·7
Other forms of ,,	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	50·0
Dysentery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pnuemonia (both forms)	41	2	6	4	10	7	10	2	0	12	29·3
Malaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pemphigus Neonatorum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paratyphoid (B)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	178	4	21	69	46	13	22	3	57	40	22·47

Beds at Hyde Hospital—3 for Fever and 1 for Smallpox.

Notifications of Infectious Diseases.

1937	Para-Typhoid "B"	Scarlet Fever	Smallpox	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Puerperal Fever	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis Non-Pulmonary	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Dysentery	Polio-myelitis	Pemphigus Neonatorum	Ac. Primary Pneumonia	Ac. Influenzal Encephalitis	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Total
January	0	5	0	5	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	24
February	0	13	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
March	0	3	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	13
April	0	4	0	2	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	13
May	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7
June	0	5	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	14
July	0	7	0	4	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	17
August	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
September	0	6	0	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	15
October	0	12	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	22
November	0	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	9
December	0	3	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	0	0	13
Totals...	0	63	0	37	12	0	19	4	2	0	0	0	23	18	0	0	178

**List of Deaths which occurred in and belonging to the
Municipal Borough of Dukinfield during the Year 1937.**

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Heart Disease	70
Cancer, Malignant Disease	39
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	20
Pneumonia (all forms)	19
Influenza	18
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	18
Other Defined Diseases	16
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	12
Other Violence	11
Bronchitis	9
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	9
Diphtheria	6
Other Circulatory Diseases	5
Other Digestive Diseases	5
Diabetes	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	2
Appendicitis	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1
General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	1
Other Respiratory Diseases	1
Puerperal Sepsis	1
Senility	1
Suicide	1
Syphilis	1
Whooping Cough	1

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1937.

Causes of Death	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined ages									Deaths in Public Institutions
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria	6	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	6
Influenza	18	0	0	0	1	1	0	8	8	4
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tuberculosis Respiratory System	18	0	0	0	0	5	5	7	1	7
Other Tubercular Diseases	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
Syphilis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
General Paralysis of the Insane Tabes Dorsalis..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Cancer, Malignant Diseases	39	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	21	9
Diabetes	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	12	9
Heart Disease	70	0	0	0	1	2	4	20	43	28
Aneurysm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Circulatory Diseases	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1
Bronchitis	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	0
Pneumonia (all forms)	19	2	0	0	1	1	2	9	4	13
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodendum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Appendicitis	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Diseases of Liver	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Digestive Diseases	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2
Acute Chronic Nephritis	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	5
Puerperal Sepsis	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Other Puerperal Diseases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congenital Debility and Malformation including Premature Birth..	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Senility	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Suicides	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Other Deaths from violence	11	0	0	0	2	1	3	2	3	9
Other Defined Diseases	16	1	0	0	1	4	1	4	5	9
Causes Ill-Defined or Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Causes.....	270	13	2	3	8	15	20	88	121	115

Infantile Mortality.

There were 13 deaths of children under one year, including deaths outside the Borough; the average for the previous five years being 15.6.

The mortality per 1,000 births registered was 47.62, compared with 35 in 1936.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Mortality.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Mortality.</i>
1901	275	1920	100
1902	182	1921	102
1903	188	1922	69
1904	198	1923	93
1905	196	1924	65
1906	176	1925	109
1907	221	1926	75
1908	214	1927	58
1909	157	1928	84
1910	163	1929	55
1911	206	1930	81
1912	145	1931	103
1913	139	1932	98
1914	149	1933	75
1915	232	1934	79
1916	105	1935	51
1917	122	1936	35
1918	92	1937	48
1919	82		

The average rate for the previous five years is 58.

Since 1901 when the Infantile Mortality in Dukinfield reached its high-water mark of 275, there has been a decline throughout the country.

Deaths :—Registered in the Borough.

<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
79	76	155

115 deaths were registered outside the Borough, making the total deaths 270.

Death Rate 14.34

Corrected Death Rate 16.49

Death Rates for past 10 years.

Including deaths in institutions but belonging to the Borough.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>
1928	11.75	1933	13.55
1929	16.15	1934	12.78
1930	13.15	1935	12.14
1931	13.22	1936	13.15
1932	13.67	1937	14.34

Corrected Death Rates for past 10 years.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>
1928	11.90	1933	13.55
1929	15.85	1934	14.76
1930	13.05	1935	13.96
1931	13.21	1936	15.12
1932	13.67	1937	16.49

Death Rates of Children under 5 years for the past 10 years.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>
1928	1.15	1933	1.45
1929	1.25	1934	1.42
1930	1.20	1935	1.06
1931	1.39	1936	0.95
1932	1.86	1937	0.95

Deaths from seven principal Zymotic Diseases.

Separately in the quarters of the year:—

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>1st Qr.</i>	<i>2nd Qr.</i>	<i>3rd Qr.</i>	<i>4th Qr.</i>	<i>Year.</i>
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria & Croup.	2	0	3	1	6
Whooping Cough ...	0	0	1	0	1
Fevers	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhœa	0	0	0	0	0
	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	0	4	1	7

Returns of Deaths, Death Rates, etc., from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases for the past 10 years:—

(Including deaths occurring in institutions outside the Borough.)

Disease	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Smallpox.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	0	0	0	7	1	1	0	0	0	2	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria & Croup	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	6
Whooping Cough ..	2	1	2	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	1
Fevers	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhœa.....	4	4	3	2	3	5	2	2	0	2	0
Total.....	10	7	7	14	7	9	2	4	1	6	7
Deaths from other causes	262	228	309	249	248	255	259	239	229	244	263
Total.....	272	235	316	263	255	264	261	243	230	250	270
Death Rate from Seven principal Zymotic Diseases	0.50	0.35	0.35	0.70	0.38	0.46	0.1	0.21	0.05	0.32	0.37
Death Rate from other causes	13.10	11.40	15.8	12.45	12.84	13.21	13.45	12.57	12.09	12.83	13.97
Total Death Rate ..	13.60	11.75	16.15	13.15	13.22	13.67	13.55	12.78	12.14	13.15	14.34

Births :—Registered in the Borough.

		<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	...	102	79	181
Illegitimate	...	2	2	4
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ...	...	104	81	185

88 births were registered outside the Borough, making the total births 273.

Natural increase of population is	...	...	3
Birth Rate	...	...	14.50

Birth Rates for past 10 years.

Including births in institutions but belonging to the district.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>
1928	14.90	1933	13.71
1929	14.50	1934	16.20
1930	16.05	1935	15.36
1931	14.13	1936	15.10
1932	15.27	1937	14.50

In 1899 the birth rate was 30.01, and since that year it has steadily declined.

Birth Rates, Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death Rates and Case Rates for certain Infectious Diseases during the year 1937.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales and for London have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1937, but those for the towns have been calculated on population estimated to the middle of 1936).

	Rate per 1000 total Population		ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION										Rate per 1,000 Live Births		Per 1,000 population Infectious Disease Case Rates									
	Live Births	Still Birth	All Causes	Typhoid and Para- typhoid Fever	Small- pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whoop- ing Cough	Diph- theria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under one year	Small- pox	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Enteric Fever	Erysip- elas	Pneumonia	Puer- peral Fever	Puer- peral Pyrexia			
England and Wales....	14.9	0.6	12.4	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.07	0.45	0.54	5.8	58	0.00	2.33	1.49	0.05	0.37	1.36		13.93			
125 County Boroughs & Great Towns, including London	14.9	0.67	12.5	0.61	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.08	0.39	0.45	7.9	62	0.00	2.56	1.81	0.06	0.43	1.58		17.59			
148 Smaller Towns (Esti- mated Resident Popu- lations at 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931)	15.3	0.64	11.9	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.42	0.42	3.2	55	0.00	2.42	1.38	0.04	0.34	1.20		11.52			
London	13.3	0.54	12.3	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.38	0.51	12.0	60	0.00	2.09	1.93	0.05	0.44	1.18	4.15	14.34			
Dukinfield	14.5	0.47	16.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.32	1.01	0.60	0.00	47.62	0.00	3.40	1.96	0.00	0.63	2.18	0.00	0.00			

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows :—		Puerperal		
		Sepsis	Others	Total
{	per 1,000 Live Births	0.97	2.26	3.23
	„ Total Births	0.94	2.17	3.11
{	per 1,000 Live Births	—	—	—
	„ Total Births	—	—	—

The maternal mortality rates for Dukinfield are as follows :—



**Report on the administration of the Factory and Workshop
Act, 1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops and
Workplaces.**

**1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS
AND WORKPLACES.**

*Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors
or Inspectors of Nuisances.*

PREMISES.	Number of			
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.	
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	31	2	0	
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	13	1	0	
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' Premises)	11	0	0	
Total	55	3	0	

**2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS
AND WORKPLACES.**

*Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—**

Particulars	Number of Defects				Number of offences in respect of	
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector		which Prose- cutions were instituted.	
Want of cleanliness	1	1	0	0	0	0
Want of ventilation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowding	0	0	0	0	0	0
Want of drainage of floors	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other nuisances	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sanitary accommodation—

Insufficient	1	1	0	0
Unsuitable or Defective	1	1	0	0
Not separate for sexes .	1	1	0	0

Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—

Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections men- tioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Fac- tories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)	0	...	0	...	0	...	0
Total	4	...	4	...	0	...	0

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108.

NATURE OF WORK.	Instances.	Notices served.	Prose- cutions.
Wearing apparel—			
Making, etc.	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cleaning and washing	„	„	„
Household linen	„	„	„
Lace, lace curtains and nets	„	„	„
Curtains and furniture hangings	„	„	„
Furniture and upholstery	„	„	„
Electro-plate	„	„	„
File making	„	„	„
Brass and brass articles	„	„	„
Fur pulling	„	„	„
Cables and chains	„	„	„
Anchors and grapnels	„	„	„
Cart gear	„	„	„
Locks, latches and keys	„	„	„
Umbrellas, etc.	„	„	„
Artificial flowers	„	„	„
Nets, other than wire nets	„	„	„
Tents	„	„	„
Sacks	„	„	„
Racquet and tennis balls	„	„	„
Paper, etc., boxes, paper bags	„	„	„

Brush making	...	...	...	...	...	”	...	”	...	”
Pea picking	...	...	...	...	...	”	...	”	...	”
Feather sorting	...	...	...	...	...	”	...	”	...	”
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	”	...	”	...	”
Stuffed toys	...	...	...	...	...	”	...	”	...	”
Basket making	...	...	...	...	...	”	...	”	...	”
Chocolates and sweetmeats	...	...	...	...	...	”	...	”	...	”
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	”	...	”	...	”
Textile weaving	...	...	...	...	...	”	...	”	...	”
Lampshades	...	...	...	...	...	”	...	”	...	”
Total						Nil	...	Nil	...	Nil

C. STARKIE,

Medical Officer of Health.

17th June, 1938.

Annual Report of the Borough Sanitary Inspector

YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1937.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Dukinfield.

March, 1938.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health
Committee.*

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure to submit to you my Third Annual Report upon the Sanitary Conditions which exist in the Borough.

The work is carried out under the following Acts and Regulations:—

- Public Health Acts.
- Housing Acts.
- Factory and Workshops Acts.
- Canal Boats Acts.
- Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders.
- Public Health (Meat) Regulations.
- Tuberculosis Order, 1925.
- Contagious Diseases of Animals Acts and Orders.
- Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Orders.

Complaints and enquiries are constantly made to the Public Health Department, and advice and assistance is given whenever possible.

The people of Dukinfield are genuinely interested in their town; their houses are clean and the services which the Department provide are appreciated.

During the year, 945 complaints were received and investigated.

Two workmen are employed by this Department, and their work consists of releasing blockages to W.C.s, drains, and gullies, and the disinfection of rooms after infectious disease, disinfestation of verminous houses, the sale of disinfectants, and the cleansing of the public conveniences in the town.

The following work was carried out by them during the year.

Releasing of blockages in W.C.s	...	...	...	1,214
„ „ „ „ drains	...	...	...	1,542
„ „ „ „ gullies	...	...	...	1,515
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease (including disinfestation of verminous premises)				451

Notices Served.

Preliminary Notices P.H. Act, including letter form	256
Statutory Notices	3
Preliminary Notices, Factory and Workshops Act	2
Milk and Dairies Order	45

Visits and Inspections.

GENERAL SANITATION.

[illegible]

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Cinemas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Contractors' Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Conversions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Sewage Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

HOUSING.

Housing Visits (Repairs, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	654
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	823
Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Miscellaneous Housing Visits (Slum Clearance, Rehousing)	848

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Investigations	105
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MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

Visits to Slaughter-houses	555
Farms	26
Cowsheds	49
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78

Closet Accommodation.

Two types of closet are in use in the Borough; the fresh water and the waste water carriage system. The fresh water carriage system is undoubtedly the best, and since there is no shortage of water it is in every way an admirable one for the district.

With the exception of the farms and the cottages in the Matley district, all possible conversions have been made.

In the Nelson Street Area there were eight middens, but these were cleared under the first Slum Clearance Scheme, the demolition being carried out during the year.

With the abolition of pails and middens, the objectionable practice of carting nightsoil through the streets of the town has ceased.

Covered dry ashbins have now replaced the obsolete dry ashpit. This method of storage for ashes is a protection against the housefly as well as being hygienic and economical.

During the year, 14 waste water closets were converted to the fresh water carriage system. Although the conversion of waste water closets progresses slowly, owners of property are at last realising the advantages which fresh water closets provide.

One pail closet has been converted to the fresh water system.

The following table shows a comparison of the various systems in 1907, 1920 to 1937 inclusive, and includes Mills, Schools, and New Houses.

		1907	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Ashpit Privies	...	1951	1590	1501	1281	1047	625	187	63
Pails	... ..	584	433	427	383	330	253	94	41
Waste Water Closets	... ..	956	1463	1463	1461	1451	1450	1450	1449
Fresh Water Closets	... ..	329	921	1051	1423	1812	2404	3012	3205
Total	... ..	<u>3820</u>	<u>4407</u>	<u>4442</u>	<u>4548</u>	<u>4640</u>	<u>4732</u>	<u>4743</u>	<u>4758</u>
		1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Ashpit Privies	...	33	33	33	33	33	29	28	28
Pails	... ..	10	33	33	33	27	25	24	24
Waste Water Closets	... ..	1449	1449	1445	1445	1442	1423	1413	1406
Fresh Water Closets	... ..	3269	4105	4197	4197	4816	4849	4868	5955
Total	... ..	<u>4758</u>	<u>5620</u>	<u>5708</u>	<u>5708</u>	<u>6318</u>	<u>6326</u>	<u>6333</u>	<u>7413</u>

			1935	1936	1937
Ashpit Privies	...		28	28	20
Pails	...	...	24	24	23
Waste Water Closets	...	...	1377	1374	1360
Fresh Water Closets	...	...	6107	6195	6336
Total	...	...	<u>7536</u>	<u>7621</u>	<u>7739</u>

Scavenging.

This work is carried out under the supervision of Mr. Thomas Lees, the Cleansing Superintendent, and the work is controlled by the Cleansing Committee.

Housing.

Slum Clearance has again taken up considerable time, and a further 246 houses were scheduled as unfit for human habitation. Amongst these were those houses situated in back-alleys and courts, and on the 6th April, 1937, the Third Public Enquiry was held; later in the year it was known that Demolition Orders had been confirmed by the Ministry.

The new houses on the King Edward Eighth Estate were completed at the commencement of the year, and on the 24th February, 1937, rehousing of the tenants was commenced from Areas 1 and 2 in the Nelson Street District. Since that date rehousing has progressed at a steady rate during the year.

During the year under review, 97 families have been rehoused from Clearance Areas.

Building was commenced on the Lakes Road South Estate.

The total number of houses erected in the Borough during the period 1919 to 1937 is 1,378, thus making the total number of houses at the end of December, 1937 to 5,767. Of this number, 648 were built by the local authority.

No. of new houses built during the year ... 125

1. *Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:—*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 412

(b) Number of inspections made for this purpose ... 916

(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 265

(b) Number of inspections made for this purpose ... 294

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... 238

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... 174

2. *Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice:—*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers ... 86

3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—*

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 5

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:

(a) By owners 1

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners 4

(b) Proceedings under Public Heath Acts:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which informal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 75

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:

(a) By owners Nil

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil

(c) Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... 238

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 19

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | Nil |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | Nil |

4. *Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding:*

- | | |
|---|------|
| (a) 1. Number of dwelling-houses overcrowded at the end of the year | 100 |
| 2. Number of families dwelling therein ... | 109 |
| 3. Number of persons dwelling therein ... | 754 |
| (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year | None |
| (c) 1. Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year (rehoused by the Corporation) | 12 |
| 2. Number of persons concerned in such cases | 82 |
| (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding | None |
| (e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report | None |

House Drainage.

On Page 47 of the 1933 Annual Report it was recorded that a resolution was passed by the Council that all plans of new property should show drainage, sewerage, and sanitary fittings, together with dimensions of pipes, methods of connection, falls, descriptions of foundations with necessary sections of all sanitary work contemplated, and that such plans be submitted to the Public Health Committee for approval.

This necessary precaution provides valuable information for the sanitary control of the future with assurance that past errors and unsatisfactory drainage work shall not be repeated.

The Public Health Department still continues to offer assistance to householders by way of releasing blocked and choked-up water closets, gullies and drains.

During the past year the workmen employed by this Department released the following stoppages:—

Blockages in water closets	...	...	...	1214
„ „ drains	...	...	...	1542
„ „ gullies	...	...	...	1515

Atmospheric Pollution.

During the year it was not necessary to take action against any mill, factory, or workshop on account of nuisance from smoke. Owing to trade depression several mills have closed down, thus diminishing factory smoke.

The dwelling-house chimney causes a great deal of atmospheric pollution, and as long as coal is burned in the house grate, so long will there be production of smoke, but it is hoped that with the increasing number of consumers of electricity and gas, the production of smoke will decrease.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

During the year the furniture, bedding, and clothing of all tenants going into Corporation houses were disinfested with hydrogen cyanide, this work being carried out by a skilled contractor.

No. of Removals carried out:—

From Clearance Areas	...	72
Others	... ..	18
		<hr/>
Total	... ..	90

On the 27th November, 1937, another process of disinfestation was commenced by a skilled contractor, hydrogen cyanide not being used. It was felt that the disinfestation of bedding by this latter method would eliminate any possible source of danger.

With this method of disinfestation all the furniture is put into one room, and it is fumed in the house, not in the van. The houses are disinfested a second time before demolition.

Very good results have been obtained by this method.

No. of Removals carried out:—

From Clearance Areas	...	26
Others	... ..	Nil
		<hr/>
Total	... ..	26

Milk Supply.

During the year four samples of milk were taken, and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory of the University

of Manchester. The following results were received from the Laboratory:—

10.2.37 *Tuberculin Tested Milk.*

Bacteria—1,040 per 1 c.c.

B. Coli—Absent in 1 c.c.

Methylene Blue Test—Satisfactory. Did not decolorise in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

9.3.37 *Pasteurised Milk.*

Bacteria—160,500 per 1 c.c.

B. Coli—Absent.

Cells and Cellular Products—32 per 100,000 pts.

Extraneous Matter—Trace.

Total Sediment—32 per 100,000 pts.

This is below the prescribed standard and is an unsatisfactory milk.

21.7.37 *Mixed Non-Graded Milk.*

Bacteria—3,350 per 1 c.c.

B. Coli—Absent in 1 c.c.

Tubercle Bacilli not found.

21.7.37 *Mixed Non-Graded Milk.*

Bacteria—18,850 per 1 c.c.

B. Coli—Present in 0.1 c.c. each of three tubes, and in 0.01 c.c. in one tube.

Tubercle Bacilli not found.

This is an unsatisfactory milk.

Farms.

There are 18 farms in the Borough, which have been inspected at intervals during the year.

One farm produces Tuberculin Tested milk, and another farm sells Tuberculin Tested milk which is obtained from a neighbouring borough.

There are six other farmers who hold licences for the production of Accredited milk.

With the exception of two farms the milk produced is bottled, and in the case of the Tuberculin Tested milk it is put up in "sterile sealed cartons."

Improvements on Farm Premises.

Bazier Farm.—Machine milking adopted early in the year.

Wrigley Fold Farm.—Improvements to dairy—a new external entrance has been provided, a concrete floor laid, which is drained to a gully outside the dairy. A new glazed sink has been fixed and hot and cold water laid on.

During the year 26 visits to farms and 49 visits to cowsheds were made. In addition a further 26 visits were paid to dairies and milkshops.

Inspection of Meat and Food.

Food inspection in the Borough takes up a considerable amount of time; fortunately three of the four slaughterhouses are situated within a short distance of each other.

At two of the slaughterhouses slaughtering takes place on Sundays, thus making it necessary for inspections to be made on that day.

Slaughtering takes place on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday of each week. One wholesale butcher slaughters on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, a wholesale pork butcher on Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, one retail butcher on Monday and Thursday, and another on Monday and Tuesday.

During the year 18,014 lbs. of meat and offals were condemned as unfit for human consumption. As no destructor is in existence in the Borough, arrangements have been made with Ashton-under-Lyne Borough Council for condemned food to be destroyed at their destructor works.

The following are the number of cattle, etc., which were slaughtered during the year 1937:—

<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves.</i>	<i>Sheep.</i>	<i>Lambs.</i>	<i>Pigs.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
2468	33	1924	3053	4713	12191
Visits to Slaughterhouses				... 555	

The amount of meat and offal destroyed as unfit for human consumption is classified below as follows:—

Tubercular Meat and Offal	...	...	13839 lbs.
Liver—Cavernous Angioma	...	278 lbs.	
Liver—Abscesses	...	...	276 lbs.
Liver—Cirrhosis	...	...	638 lbs.
Lungs—Pleurisy and Pneumonia	...	279 lbs.	
Beef—Bruising	...	...	1929 lbs.
Liver—Cysts	...	...	55 lbs.
Udder—Mastitis	...	...	56 lbs.
Udder—Garget	...	...	414 lbs.
Jaw—Abscesses	...	...	26 lbs.
Dead Pig	...	...	224 lbs.
Total			18014 lbs.

Offensive Trades.

Only one gut-scraping works is in existence in the Borough. Periodic inspections have been made during the year both whilst work was being carried on, and after it had been completed.

The premises have always been found to be clean, and in a sanitary condition and non-offensive.

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Orders, Regulations and Memoranda issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries are dealt with by this Department, and such diseases as Foot and Mouth Disease, Swine Fever, and Anthrax, come under our administration. Notification of diseases in animals, and the licences for the movement and slaughter of animals, are sent direct to me.

During the year under review, this area was not scheduled as an Infected Area under the Foot and Mouth Disease Regulations.

The following is the stock of animals held by farmers, householders and allotment holders. It has always been customary in this area to take the stocks on or about the 8th November in each year.

		<i>Dairy</i> <i>Cattle.</i>	<i>Calves.</i>	<i>Bulls.</i>	<i>Pigs.</i>	<i>Boars.</i>
Farmers	... ..	402	16	5	151	1
Householders	...	—	—	—	251	2
Allotment holders		—	3	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—	—
Total	... ..	402	19	5	402	3
		—	—	—	—	—

The number of dairy cattle shows an increase of seven from the year 1936.

During the year under review the following licences for the movement of animals have been issued:—

Movement of Swine Order of 1922.

Type of Licence.	No. of Licences Issued.
Form A 	44
Form C 	39

Foot and Mouth Disease (Regulation of Movement) Orders.

No licence issued during the year.

Canal Boats.

Visits have been paid to the canal during the past year, but owing to the very limited use of the Peak Forest Canal no canal boats were inspected.

In conclusion, may I thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, the Medical Officer of Health, my staff and fellow officials for their kind help and co-operation throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

LESLIE BUCKLEY,

Sanitary Inspector.

